The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,695—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 8

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. *Nonpareil*, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : Each—Two Rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th Dec., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. INDIA 1,059 Tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Dec., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, (LINGA, BUSHIRE, BAHREIN, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. UMBALLA 840 Tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Dec., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 325

The Agra is due in London about 22nd January. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th December 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 15th, *of each Month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	280	200	80	
Port Said	280	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSYRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
PERSIAN, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least on the day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain Geo. H. Read, will sail from Bombay to Marseilles on or about TUESDAY, the 30th December. Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 29th November 1879.

STEAM TO COLOMBO.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. S. WORWERTS, Captain G. Marussig, will be despatched for COLOMBO on the 20th December, 1879.

The same steamer will leave Colombo for Bombay about the 1st of December.

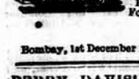
For particulars about rates of single and return passages apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 27, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. FARE—Rs. 500.

S. S. WISTOW HALL, CAPT. T. COLLIN. 2,674 Tons, 400 H. P.



THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 31st December.

Her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st December 1879.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Sealed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the India Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,

ESUFALLY RIPTULLA,
No. 99, Pir Muchni near Jumma Masjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a) KASHGAR	2631	450	E J. Baker	18th Dec.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
				1880.
(a) TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	3rd Jany.
(a) CATHAY	2282	450	R. Harvey	10th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th do.
(a) PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	24th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese	31st do.
(a) KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	7th Feb.
TRAVANCORE	1900	360	R. Scott	14th do.
(a) KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Mcilvon	21st do.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BELONG	1885	280	E. Stewart	23rd Dec. 1879
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Jan. 1880
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	20th do.
LOMBARDY	2732	450	H. Wyatt	30th do.
ANCONA	3081	600	E. G. Stead	13th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 9th December 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3083	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	31st do.
BANGALORE	2349	450	G. Fraser	14th Feb.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.. } In 1870 ... £139,808 ,, 1873 ... £295,149 ,, 1877 ... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Mr. Jehangeer Bazonjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the late Meeya Abdool Kader Jamal, the mortgagor :—

Under instructions from the mortgagee and under and by virtue of power of sale, reserved to him, by an Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 8th day of July 1876, and of a deed of further charge thereon, bearing date the 11th November 1878, respectively,

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of December 1879, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said late Meeya Abdool Kader Jamal, in a piece or parcel of land or ground, together with messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay on the western side of Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 610, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 53, containing by admeasurement 101 and two-ninth square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and north, now or lately, by the houses of Ghoogary Jeeva Sullesmon, on the west by the Bhendy Bazaar or Parell road, and on the south by a chawl, now or lately of Bhanabhoy Bhimjee.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 16th December 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Market TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 17th Dec. 1879, at 11 a. m., the right of collecting Squatters' Fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market, and Fedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 1880 only, *i. e.*, from 1st January to 31st December 1880. For particulars and conditions of the sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Market, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 16th December 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF BRANDY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room at 2 p. m., on account of the concern—

Without Reserve,

250 cases H. De Montfior brandy.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

!!! EXULTATE !!!

GENTLEMEN at last can do away with Indian Tailors and shapeless and clumsy Indian-made clothes and get instead a fashionable, perfectly fitting, neat, durable and cheap SUIT OF CLOTHES from

B. GREENBLATT & Co.,
No. 25, Meadow Street, opposite Treacher & Co.,

which is the only large and well assorted Establishment of the kind in India.

As B. G. & Co. receive Fresh Shipments of their Articles by every Mail from Vienna and Paris, Gentlemen may rely upon getting always fashionable clothes in an immense variety of stuffs of the neatest patterns.

HOME AND EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN OF PARENTS RESIDING IN INDIA.

A FRENCH Lady, the widow of an English Gentleman (F. R. S.), just deceased, is prepared to TAKE CHARGE, and, with the assistance of two daughters, superintend the education of TWO or THREE CHILDREN whose parents reside in India or elsewhere abroad.

The advertiser resides in a large house in the best part of St. John's Wood, and from the fact that the French and German languages are thoroughly understood and constantly spoken, the family can offer educational advantages rarely met with.

First class references given and required. Terms from £100 a year for each child. Address X. Y., care of Dr. Waring, 49, Clifton Gardens, London, W., or in the first instance to G. B. STACEY, Eastern Telegraph Company, Bombay.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON.
THE NEW SPECIFIC.

GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF and Speedy Cure in Nervousness, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation, Lowness of Spirits, &c.

GIVES SPEEDY RELIEF and a Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Weakness, and all Functional Disorders.

RAPIDLY RENOVATES the NERVOUS and MUSCULAR SYSTEM, and is an Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, &c.

A SPECIFIC for all IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, Offensive Breath, Pimples, Eruptions, the baneful effects of Mercury, &c.

A Trial will satisfactorily prove the efficacy of this extraordinary medicine. Sold by all Druggists throughout the World.

Sold Wholesale by :—Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta. Bathgate & Co., Calcutta. R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta. D. S. Koup & Co., Bombay. Treacher & Co., Bombay. Byculla, and Poona. Barrie & Co., Madras. E. Plover & Co., Lahore and Simla. E. Gibbon & Co., Lahore. J. Maitland & Co., Colombo. O'Hare & Co., Bangalore.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very powerful and handsome pair of Bay Waler Geldings, 5 and 6 years old, 16 hands high, perfectly broken to saddle and harness. Rs. 2,500.

A pair of well-watched powerful dark Bay Waler Geldings, 5 and 6 years old, 15-3 high, broken to harness and step well together. Rs. 2,000.

A pair of Brown Geldings, 5 years old, 16-1 high, broken to saddle and harness. Rs. 1,400.

A pair of nearly T B Geldings, 5 years old, 15-2 high, have been driven together. Rs. 2,000.

A well-bred Bay Gelding, 6 years old, 15-3 high, broken to saddle and harness, would make a first charger. Rs. 1,000.

A Chesnut Gelding, broken to saddle and harness, and a good fencer. Rs. 750.

A Chesnut Cob, 5 years, up to weight, a splendid trotter, and perfectly quiet in saddle and harness. Rs. 1,200.

A very handsome powerful Grey Arab, 5 years old, 14-2½ high, has been through a cavalry riding school and is good in all his paces. Rs. 1,000.

A handsome Chesnut well-bred Waler Mare, 8 years, 15 hands, a splendid hack and thoroughly good in all her paces. Rs. 700.

A handsome and high-caste Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-3 high, a free mover with pleasant paces, has been regularly ridden by a lady. Rs. 800.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 5th December 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
TOWN HALL,
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 16TH DEC.,
AT NINE P. M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 "Marche aux Flambeaux" ..... Scotson Clark.
Mr. Schmuck (Violin) ; Mr. Mant (Harmonium) ; Mr. Johnston and Mr. Hoopes (Piano).
2 Song ..... "The Garb of Old Gaul"
„ ..... "The bonnie woods o' Craigielea" .....
Children of the Scottish Orphanage.
3 Song (Soprano) with Violin Obligato ..... "Birdlet sings in the Wood." ....Kreutzer.
Miss Watson and Mr. Schmuck.
4 Quartette (Vocal).. "The Chasrel" .....Kreutzer.
Mrs. F. Chambers, Mr. Huson, Mr. Manson, Mr. Melvin, and Dr. Macdonald.
5 Song (Baritone).. "Maid of Athens" .....Gounod.
Mr. Wyer.
6 Violin Solo..... "Bird Caprice" .....Hauser.
Mr. Schmuck.
7 Xalomelo (Glass Harmonica) .. "Serenade" .....Schubert.
Mrs. Janni.

PART II.

1 March ..... "Heroique" .....Goltermann.
Piano, Messrs. G. R. Johnston, F. Hooper ; Harmonium, Mr. Mant ; and Violin, Mr. Schmuck.
2 Song (Tenor) with Violin Obligato, "Ye clouds that course" .....Proch.
Mr. Huson and Mrs. Schmuck.
3 Harmonium and Piano ..... "La Reconnaissance" Nocturne..Scotson Clark.
Mr. Mant and Mr. Johnston.
4 Song (Baritone)... "I would I were a King" .....Sullivan.
Mrs. Wyer.
5 Song (Soprano) ... "O luce di quest'anima" .....Donisetti.
(Op. Linda di Chamounix.)
Miss Watson.
6 Violin Solo ..... "Fantasia—Scotch Airs" .....J. Schmuck.
Mr. Schmuck.
7 Duet (Vocal) .... "Un folle s'accuse" (Op. Lucia di Lammermoor) .....Donizetti.
Mrs. Watson and Mr. Wyer.
8 Ocarina ..... "Variations" [By request]....H. Janni.
Mr. Janni.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co.'s, (where a plan of the Hall may be seen), Rose & Co.'s, & Thacker & Co.'s

Reserved Seats (numbered), Rs. 3 ; Second Seats, Rs. 2 ; Third Seats, Re. 1.

Books of Words of the Songs may be had at the Door, price 4 annas.

NOTICE.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK will be OPENED for TRAFFIC on the 1st January, 1880. Masters of Vessels desirous of entering the Dock should apply to the Port Officer.

By Order of the Trustees,
G. MANSON, Secretary,
Bombay Port Trust.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 29th December ; and on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 1st and 2nd January, 1880.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES H. SLIGHT,
Offg. Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th December 1879.

NOTICE.

ATTENTION of the OWNERS of COTTON PRESSES in the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY is drawn to Sections 9 and 10 of Act VII. of 1878.

APPLICATIONS for RENEWAL of LICENSES for 1880 should be sent in before the 23rd of this month to the Office of the undersigned.

W. R. PRATT.
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari.
Bombay Custom House, 13th December 1879.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

ON and after January 1st, the FIRST CLASS FARE will be REDUCED to TWELVE, SECOND CLASS to SIX, and THIRD CLASS MAIL to THREE PIES PER MILE.

RETURN TICKETS, First and Second Class, will be issued at a FARE and TWO-THIRDS for the DOUBLE JOURNEY, and be available for distances above 50 miles to return with on any day within two months. No Third Class Return Tickets will be issued by Mail Trains.

The value of each Ticket is printed upon it, and Passengers are invited to examine their Tickets and change before leaving the Booking Office window.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 16th December 1879.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES FROM 1st JANUARY, 1880.

FROM the above date, the FIRST CLASS FARE will be REDUCED from 15 to 12 pies, the SECOND CLASS from 7 to 6 pies and the THIRD (by Mail Trains) from 4 to 3 pies per mile.

The fares between Bombay [Grant Road Station] and the principal stations will be as follows :—

Stations.	Single. 1st.		2nd.		3rd Mail.		Return. 1st.		2nd.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Nowsaree	9	1 4	6	0	2	9 0	17	3	11	9
Surat	10	4 0	6	2 0	2	9 0	17	1 3	8	8 9
Broach	12	8 0	6	4 0	3	3 0	20	13 3	10	6 9
Baroda	15	4 0	7	10 0	3	13 0	25	6 9	12	11 3
Ahmedabad	19	2 0	9	9 0	4	13 6	31	14 0	15	15 0

F. MATHEW.
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Company's Offices, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 15th December 1879.

S. P. AND DELHI RAILWAY COMPANY.

1. TENDERS are INVITED for the supply of 1,000 Tons of the best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER at Kurrachee.

2. The Timber to be sound and free from shakes and knots, not less than sixteen inches in the side and from 20 to 28 feet long.

3. Twenty per cent of the whole to be over 25 feet long.

4. Not less than half of the total quantity must be delivered prior to June and the balance in October, 1880.

5. The Timber must be landed by the supplier and made over to the Company on the beach at Kemaree.

6. Tenders to state the rate per ton and approximately dates of delivery.

7. The latest date for the receipt of Tenders will be the 15th January, 1880.

8. All covers containing Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Teak Timber," and to be addressed to the Agent S. P. and D. Railway, Kotree.

9. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Deputy Agent.

S. P. and D. Railway Agent's Office, Lahore, 11th December, 1879.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

COMPANY B. V. RIFLES.—CLASS FIRING again at COORLA WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.

D. S. KEMP, Captain.

TO LET in the FORT, well FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for a Chummery, large family, or Boarding House. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

WANTED, a perfectly quiet ARAB GALLOWAY, thoroughly broken to saddle, free from all vicious propensities. Apply to "J.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, for CASH BAZAAR, SALESWOMAN. Hours of business from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Apply by letter MANAGER, Cash Bazaar.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW TO LET on Malabar Hill for one month from 23rd inst. Rent Rupees 75. Address "KARO," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR ROOMS at GRANT BUILDINGS apply to Mr. FLOWER on the premises, or at 4, Hummum Street.

A MARRIED Gentleman occupying a large House near Byculla would wish to meet with another Married Gentleman to share expenses. Address W. care of this paper.

SALISBURY BUILT BUGGY FOR SALE. Very light and in first class order. Address "C.," at this office.

FOR SALE, a pair of LIGHT IRON GREY PONIES, on board the Lady Melville, from Moulmein, broken to go in Harness. Apply to the CAPTAIN.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART POTTERY—suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS to Friends at Home. Apply to the Pottery Clerk on the premises.

STEIN-WEIN—A Fresh supply of this excellent WINE FOR SALE at moderate price to close account. Apply to COWASJEE BROTHERS, 2, Hornby Row.

FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. Price in bottle Rs. 24 per dozen, or in Jars containing 2 Gallons at Rs. 24 per jar. W. M. MACAULAY and Co., 24, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a very handsome GREY MARE by CLARENCE out of BLACKBIRD, 15-2½, 5 years old. Taker of prizes in the Goozerat Horse Shows of 1876 and '77. Good across country, Rs. 600. Apply to Mr. H. CLOETE, Executive Engineer, Palhunpur.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES are now on view. COME AND SEE THEM, at 22, Apollo Street, Also Cards, Bon Bons, &c,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DYSENTERY, FEVER, CHOLERA,

AND OTHER DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DRINKING OF IMPURE WATER IN A TROPICAL CLIMATE MAY BE EFFECTUALLY GUARDED AGAINST BY THE USE OF EFFICIENT FILTERS

CIVIL SERVANTS and Officers of Government doing duty in the Districts should adopt every means to ensure that all water used for "drinking or cooking" purposes be first effectually purified.

In India no residence is thoroughly furnished without a good Filter.

CASH PRICES, OCTOBER, 1879.

CHEAVIN'S SELF-CLEANING RAPID WATER FILTERS

are the most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive stagnant or other water, effectually removing Lead, Lime, Iron, Sewage, Organic, Mineral and Saline Impurities from Solution.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Half Gallon size	9 0	Two-and-a-half gallon size	15 0
Ditto wicker covered	11 8	Three-and-a-half Gallon size	20 0
One-and-a-half gallon size	11 0	Five gallon size	27 0
Ditto wicker covered	14 0	Six gallon size	34 0

ATKINS' CHARCOAL BLOCK FILTERS.

One gallon size wicker covered	11 0
Two gallon size wicker covered	15 8
Glass Table Filter with cover	6 8
Ditto larger size	8 0

FRENCH STONE BOTTLE FILTERS.

Quart Size	2 12
Half gallon size	3 12
One gallon size	5 0

POCKET FILTERS.

In case with cord	4 0

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC CARBIDE FILTERS.

One gallon size	16 8
Ditto wicker covered	18 0
Two gallon size	24 0
Ditto wicker covered	28 0
Three gallon size	32 0
Ditto wicker covered	36 0

Filters covered with Coir at short notice.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 15th inst., OUR BUSINESS, now carried on in Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, will be REMOVED to the GROUND FLOOR of the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

WATSON & COMPANY,

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
4th December, 1879.

THOMAS STEVENS,

STEVENGRAPH WORKS, COVENTRY,
& 114, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON,
ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTOR FOR
GOLD AND SILVER LACES, EMBROIDERY, NAVY HAT RIBBONS, &c.

EDMOND CHARPIE, WATCHMAKER,

19, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WATCHES.

JUST unpacked a first quality of German-silver keyless LEVER WATCHES of solid and elegant construction at Rs. 24 only, GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

Always on hand, all kinds of Watches of the best quality, and much cheaper than other firms.

Watches from Rs. 10 to Rs. 200.

Repairs of every description undertaken and executed with care and expedition at Moderate Charges.

BOMBAY SEASON.

FAVORITE PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHS—
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N. B.—Especial rates for Photos in Ball Costume discontinued.

MUSIC SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

ELEGANT VOLUMES OF VOCAL AND PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

The Royal Edition.

Songs of England. (100). Edited by J. L. Hatton.
Songs of Scotland. (120). Edited by Brown and Pittman. With introduction by Dr. Mackay.
Songs of Ireland. [108]. Including the best of Moore's melodies. Edited by J. L. Hatton and J. L. Molloy.
Songs of Wales. [62]. With Welsh and English words. Edited by Brinley Richards.
Sacred Songs, Ancient and Modern. [100]. Edited by John Hiles.
Humorous Songs, New and Popular. [72]. Suitable for Drawing-room use. Edited by J. L. Hatton.
Choice Duets for Ladies' Voices. [36]. Edited by Randegger.
Beethoven's Songs. [76].
Mendelssohn's Songs and Duets. 84 Songs and the Six Duets, op. 63. Edited by J. Pittman.
Schumann's Songs. [76]. Edited by J. L. Hatton.
The last three Books have German and English words. The above are neatly bound in cloth gilt edges, each Rs. 3.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

A new and superb edition containing Twelve Full-page Illustrations by celebrated Artists.
The Book contains 190 Songs ; edited by J Pittman.
Beautifully bound in cloth, gilt edges, Rs. 7-6.

MARCH ALBUM.

A collection of the most celebrated Italian, French and German Marches for the Pianoforte. Selected, partly arranged, and revised by E. Pauer.
Large octavo. Red cover, net, Two Rupees Four Annas.

GAVOTTE ALBUM.

A collection of the most celebrated Italian, French and German Gavottes for the Pianoforte. Selected, partly arranged, and Revised by E. Pauer.
Large octavo. Red cover, net, One Rupee Eight Annas.

The Prima Donna's Album, containing 41 songs for a Soprano voice.

The Contralto Album, containing 50 songs for a Mezzo-Soprano or Contralto voice. Rs. A.

Bound in cloth gilt edges, each 5 0

"The Royal Volume."—The Queen's Minstrels, the Prince of Wales, and the United Christys' 75 New Songs, with choruses and pianoforte accompaniments. Cloth boards, gilt sides 3 0

Sims Reeves' 90 Tenor Songs, made so popular by him. Cloth boards, gilt sides 3 0

Moore's Irish Melodies, containing 72 Songs, complete cloth gilt 3 0

The "Home and Colonial" Christy Minstrels' Volume of 63 New Songs, with Choruses and Pianoforte Accompaniments. Cloth bevelled boards, gilt edges 3 0

The St. James's Hall Christy's Minstrels' Seventy-five Songs. With Choruses, and with Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Pianoforte. Cloth, gilt edges 3 0

The Royal Volume, containing the Queen's Minstrels, the Prince of Wales's Minstrels, and the United Christy Minstrels' Songs, with Choruses and Accompaniments. In one handsome volume 3 0

Christy's Minstrels' Song Book. Containing 147

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 15TH DEC. 1879.

REUTER'S closing telegrams of Saturday still quote Consols at 97⅛; French Rentes at 115; Enfaced Rupee Paper at 78¾ for Fours and 85¾ for Fours-and-a-half. In Indian Exchange Bank shares a decline of 30s. is quoted in Chartered and £1 per share in Hongkong and Shanghai.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unaltered, and in Seeds the only changes consist of a decline of 1s. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool on Saturday closed dull, Surats steady, the sales being 8,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. The only movement in prices is a decline of 1-16d. in Mid. Orleans; but judging from the collapse which is advised from New York—ready Mid. Upland having fallen from 13 1-16 to 12¾, and March shipment from 13·43 to 13·13 cents. per lb.—we may look for decidedly adverse news to-morrow morning. Speculation in America has evidently broken down, and although the fall in Liverpool is not likely to be so severe as in New York, the advance never having been to the same extent, Americans must go lower, and Surats—certainly arrivals—are not likely in that case to go higher, however small the Liverpool stock may be. The Receipts at the U. S. ports show the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Saturday's Receipts	38,000	27,000	33,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,623,000	2,189,000	1,918,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	14,99,143
Do. Branches	Inc.	,,	29,004
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	7,32,354
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	38,683
Loans	Dec.	,,	15,77,201
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	90,335
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	51,868
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	8,46,997

This further increase in the Cash Balance, due as it is to reduced trade requirements, and additions to the Exchange Banks' balances is strongly in favour of easier money; and although no reduction in rates of discount is likely to be made at this period of the season, it is becoming very evident that no advance is probable until much later than was generally anticipated. An active season we are almost certain to have, but the Banks appear to have anticipated it so thoroughly, that failing some unexpected development, we question whether we are likely to see Money dearer than it is until February.

EXCHANGE.—With no movement in Silver a Home and nothing of a special character to affect the market here, rates have shown no quotable change. If anything, the tendency has been a shade easier, the Banks showing less disposition to draw at the top rates of Saturday's We close quiet at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 15-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·17½	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅛ to ¼ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues steady, although there has not been much doing. Fours are Rs. 93; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet but firm. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. lower at Rs. 692½, but other movements are almost entirely in favour of sellers. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 higher. In Press Companies the only change is a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are all firmer, owing to the decline in Cotton. We quote an advance of Rs. 17½ in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 30 in Great Eastern, Rs. 15 in Hindustan, Madras United and Oriental, and Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit.

COTTON has undergone a very decided reaction to-day, the adverse advices from New York having brought out numerous sellers of New Crop for future delivery, while buyers all seem disposed to hold off, pending news of to-day's Liverpool market. Transactions have been very limited—probably not more than 500 bales altogether—and should the Liverpool market to-day bear out general expectations, we may look for a further fall to-morrow. Quotations are:—

Good Hingunghaut,	Jan. delivery...	Rs. 245	per candy.
,, Omra	Feb. ,,	,, 227	,,
,, Broach	March ,,	,, 239	,,

SEEDS all round show on quotable change; and in *Wheat* business is rendered impracticable by the rates of Freight now ruling.

FREIGHTS continue firm but quiet, shippers showing less disposition to engage forward. For Liverpool early shipment is still quoted at 40s. to 45s., but the Rathmore s. s. (has been fixed) for February loading at 37s. 6d. with concessions. Looking to the way in which the Cotton Crop is coming forward, it is difficult to see where all the Liverpool tonnage is going to find cargo. For the Mediterranean ports there is no change to quote.

PIECE GOODS.—A very good demand still prevails in the bazaar, but business is checked to some extent by the higher prices asked by dealers. To arrive a fair enquiry prevails, and with any improvement in Exchange this would probably develope into larger lines, as stocks here are now small.

COALS continue dull to arrive, but of ready there are practically no sellers, and rates are therefore nominally unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	p. s.		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	740
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	5 do	692½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India	37,820	£20	£12-10	6 do	104

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	850
Albert Kurrachee Co.	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	985
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	40 do	900
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	623
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25	470
Benar Company (New)	155	500	all	50 p.s.	435
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	80
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	36
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50 nl.
Colaba Press Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40 do	850
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	500	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co.	333	1,000	all	100 do	990
Fort Press Co.	50	1,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.	800	500	all	60 do	440
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	230
Prince of W. Press	120	—	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	225
2nd Press Do.	400	350	750	0 do	430
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,100 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	50½	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	650	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	510

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,200
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	10	100	Nil	57
Bhowanggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	1,000	500	all	25	720
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	615
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	565
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	do	230
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	400
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	25	815
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	do	580
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2,000	Nil	525
Jeevraj Baliee Mills	1,000	1,000	all	do	655
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	895
K. Muccunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	485
Madras Spining	1,000	1,250	all	do	325
Madras U. Spining	432	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1,225
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	1,050
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p. s.	860
Muscat S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	Nil	70
National S. and W. Co. of India	954	1,000	all	40 p. s.	660 xd.
Oriental	4,000	625	all	15	540
Princess Wales Spining	800	1,250	all	Nil	70
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	625
Soondersee Spinning	684	1,000	all	do	600
Do. do. Shares	500	1,000	all	do	180
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	500	all	30	725
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	400

* Per Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	1,000	all	do	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do	
Meriad S. and W. Co.	..	..	..	..	
Model Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do	

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	850
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150	..	4 p.s	115
Managon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s	360
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400		15 p.	150

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	21⅝	5 p. ct	305
Do New 4% Shares	..	£10	13 0-16	do	36
Ditto	..	£20	15 7 8	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 1-8	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Ditto New Shares	..	£13	19 6-8	15 do	365

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.	1,970
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	160	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	2,675
Bombay Gas Company	60,000	50	all	1½ p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1250	100	100	30 p. s.	108
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	50 p. s.	440 xd.
Building and Land Investment Co.	..	500	500	36 p. s.	300
Calico Printing Co., Ld.	1,000	300	100	7½ p. ct	12
Mazagon Dock Co.	1,000	500	all	5 p. s.	16
Oriental Telephone Co.	1,000	250	500	..	212
Prince's Dock Commissioners	250	2,000	1,200	65 p. s.	900
Tramway Co., Limited	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	112
Tramway Co., New Co.	1,000	500	all	60 p.s.	670
Tramway Co., Old Co.	1,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	150

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. OCEUS, 162 tons, Captain J. T. Rean, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Coast and Cutch, with 197 deck passengers.

THE SHIP LADY MELVILLE, 967 tons, Captain H. P. Hensard, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Moulmein (14th Nov.), with a quantity of timber and 3 ponies.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT S. S. DALHOUSIE, 1,060 tons, Captain W. Powell, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst from Kurrachee (12th Dec), with Lieut E. C. Holland, R. A., and 2 rank and file, Europeans; 33 rank and file, 1 woman and 3 children, Natives; 3 public followers and 4 private followers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CHANDA, 1,363 tons, Captain C. M. H. Day, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Goslin, Mr. E Trollope, Dr. Arthur and 22 deck passengers. The same Co's s. s. Cocoanada, 547 tons, Captain D. Morris, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—H. E. Sir Richard Temple, Captain Radcliff, Major Rivett-Carnac, Dr. Waters, Mr. H. Woodward, Mr. Bromley, Major Sir J. C. Campbell, Mr. M. M. De Souza, Mr. H. Davy, Mr. F. W. Whitelock, a gentleman, and 115 deck. Also the same Co's s. s. Maharaja, 1,046 tons, Captain K. Hore, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Calcutta (3rd Dec.), via False Point, with a general cargo.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	Lady Melville	Hunsard	Moulmein, Nov 14.
14	H. M. Dalhousie(s)	Powell	Kurrachee, Dec 12.
	Coconada (s)	Morris	Bussorah, Nov 30.
	Jorun (s)	Morris	Madvee, Dec 12.
	Maharaja (s)	Hore	Calcutta, Dec 3.
	Chanda (s)	Day	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Queen of Cambria	Parry	Rangoon.
	Richard Parson	Pichard	Calcutta.
	Vingorla (s)	Stuart	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Kashgar (s)	Baker	Southampton.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer India, to Marseilles and Genoa.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Alimgheer, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
11	C. of Edinburgh (s)	Anderson	Liverpool, Nov 8.
	Baroda	Brown	Liverpool, Aug 10.
	Cinnamon	Scott	Liverpool, Aug 19.
	Ang	Nacoda	Muscat, Oct 12.
12	Commilla (s)	Hart	Rangoon, Dec 8.
	Kilwa	Paterson	Singapore, Nov 14.
	City of Lahore	Ewing	Glasgow, Aug 15.

DEPARTURES.

Dec 11—Steamers Sir John Lawrence and City of Khios. Ships Loch Long.

VESSEL SPOKEN.

By Cairnmore—On the 28th November, Ship, Baroda, from Liverpool to Calcutta, in Lat 4-34 N, Long 21-45 E.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bydal Hall s—7 cases silvered plate glass, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 2 cases glass papers, Framjee Ardaseer Davar; 6 casks brass and copper wire, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 10 cases porter, Jamsetjee Norwjee.

Clan Lamont s—34 casks salamoniac, Toolseedass Khimjee.

FROM LONDON.

Sumatra s—3 cases printed books, Atmaram Sagoon and Co.
Venetia s—17 cases claret, William Watson and Co.
Hydaspes s—25 cases claret, Eduljee Wookerjee Son.
Singapore s—471 slabs pig lead, Bhimjee Poona; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Volkart Brothers; 19 cases oilmanstores, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee and Co; 4 casks paints of sorts, and 20 cases china clay, Abdoolhoosein Heptoola and Co; 20 casks china clay, Tyebally Mooradally.

FROM VENICE.

Venetia s—25 cases lithographic stone, Abdoolally Abdool Rahim.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—50 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sumatra s—85 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kashgar s—2 cases indigo, W M Macaulay and Co; 5 cwts ivory, Sewnath Punalall; 5 cwts ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 2¼ cwts ivory, Nundram Begraz; 11¾ cwts ivory, Nanchund Juverchund; 8¼ cwts ivory, Jairam Damodur; 8¼ cwts ivory, Abdoolrehman Ahmed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—1 bale cotton and 2 bales skins, Kunkler, Singer and Co.
Sumatra s—175 bales cotton and 160 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—50 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton and 1999½ cwts gingellyseed, Peel Cassels and Co.
India s—250 tons old iron, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.
Sumatra s—90 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 25 bales cotton and 400 bales coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—4·0 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, W and A. Graham and Co; 111 bales cotton and 81 casks coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Kashgar s—7 boxes silver coins (Rs 20,000), David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Kashgar s—1 bundle shawls and 11 packages silk, Hajee Zanal Abedin; 6 bales silk, Mahamed Saduck Nomajee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—7 cases fishmaws and 163 cwts raisin, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy; 50 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 6 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1244 John C Potter, McClive—Farnham and Co.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

1592 India (s), Reid—W and A Graham and Co.
2418 Singapore (s), Morello—C. Grondona.

FOR CALCUTTA.

909 Alumngheer, Williams—Hajee A N Mahamed.
984 City of Calcutta, McDonald—V Brothers.
755 Clairmont, Hamilton—The Captain.
1068 Cuzan Forest, Marshall—Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

1406 Sumatra (s), Briscoe—Mails, 22nd December.

FOR MAURITIUS.

245 Susanne, Grainger—Esram Ebram.

FOR HONGKONG.

1139 Geelong (s), Stewart—Mails, 23rd December.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

1793 Abyssinia (s), Russell—B I S N Co.

NOT FIXED.

1354 Clan Lamont (s), Leask—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1000 Equator, Rossgreen—W and A Graham and Co.
125 Goleonda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
966 Lady Melville, Hansard—Sir C Forbes and Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), A. Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
507 Amberwitch (s).
945 Czarewich, Elton (I. G.)
1060 Dalhousie (s), Powell (I. G.)
1531 Kwangtung s),—(I G S).
1107 Magdala (s), A. Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
774 Vulture(s), Eliot.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 14th December 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·827
Temperature of the Air	76·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·8
Dew Point	62·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·653
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	56·5
General Direction of Wind*	E, ENE, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	272

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 13.

Matthews, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Mean Meer.
Browne, Quarter Master, 21st Fusiliers, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Hopkins, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Mhow.
Campbell, Major, R A, on leave, from Kandahar.

DECEMBER 15.

Holland, Lieut, R A, to rejoin, from Quetta.
Eden, Lieut, 12th Bombay N I, on duty, from Poona.
Hicks, Lieut, Col, Staff, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—December 14.

Westropp, Lieut Col, Pol Dept, on duty, to Baroda.
Brownlow, Captain, 1st Sikhs, to rejoin, to Kohat.

DECEMBER 15.

Daman, Captain, 22nd Regt, on duty, to England.
Farmer, Captain, 60th Rifles, on leave to England.
Stoddart, Major, 37th Grenadiers, on leave, to England.
Matthews, Lieut, R A, on leave, to England.
Campbell, Major, R A, on leave, to England.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... 20th, 4h. 7·0m., P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Dec. Tues.	16 English Mail Expected.	6 28	5 24	{ 1 8 m { 1 7 a	7 17 m 7 17 a
Wed.	17 1st Winter Ember Day.	6 28	5 24	{ 1 50 m { 1 57 a	8 4 m 8 5 a
Th.	18	6 29	5 25	{ 2 34 m { 2 53 a	8 52 m 8 55 a
Fri.	19 2nd Winter Ember Day.	6 29	5 25	{ 3 20 m { 3 45 a	9 44 m 9 40 a
Sat.	20 3rd Winter Ember Day	6 30	5 26	{ 3 58 m { 4 42 a	10 32 m 10 32 a
Sun.	21 4th Sunday in Advent. —St. Thomas.	6 30	5 26	{ 4 37 m { 5 50 a	11 22 m 11 37 a
Mon.	22	6 31	5 27	{ 5 38 m { 7 10 a	0 27 a .....

MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, now staying at the "Railway Terminus" Hotel, Rampart Row, being convalescent, has OPENED his DRAWING ROOM for the RECEPTION of PATIENTS for a fortnight only, after which he will not receive any one Professionally.
December 9, 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HOBSON—November 16th, at Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London, General J. Hobson, Bombay Retired List, aged 76.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACNAGHTEN—December 14th, at Breach Candy, the wife of Steuart L. Macnaghten, of a son.

DEATH.

SINCLAIR—December 9th, at Jacobabad, Helen, infant daughter of Lieutenant A. L. Sinclair, 1st Belooch Regiment, aged one month.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1879.

THE more attentively the present situation in Afghanistan is studied, the less will it be liked. The series of excellent telegrams sent to us by our correspondent with General Roberts has supplied our readers with a connected narrative of the exciting events of last week from the march out of the brigades of Generals Macpherson and Baker on the 9th inst. to the final repulse of the Afghans on the heights before Kabul on the 13th. The story of what occurred is intelligible enough. Hearing that a considerable Afghan force was approaching from Ghazni, with the intention of forming a junction with the Kohistani troops coming apparently from Bamian, General Roberts formed two brigades for active service, and, giving one to General Macpherson, directed him to march from Kabul in a north-westerly direction through the Chardeh valley, drive back the Kohistanis, and, if possible, cut off their line of retreat by getting between them and the Unai Pass on the Bamian road. General Baker, who has been Sir F. Roberts's right hand man in all the operations of the campaign, had at the same time instructions to take the other brigade, and, moving out by the southern road to Charasiab, as if intending to advance into the Logar Valley, to sweep round to the north-west till he struck the Ghazni road and fell upon the Afghan force known to be advancing from Ghazni. The general idea seems to have been that the two brigades should converge towards the Ghazni road from the north and south, and either crush the united Afghan force between them, or, if they found no junction had yet been accomplished, to attack and disperse them separately. General Macpherson bivouacked on the 9th at the Kabul gorge leading into the Chardeh Valley, and on the next day came into collision with the enemy, whom he repulsed. The disastrous encounter of the following day, the 11th, in which his cavalry were cut up, and his guns, after falling into the enemy's hands, only recovered by desperate fighting, left him no option but to retire on Kabul. We do not yet know what General Baker's brigade was doing all Wednesday and Thursday, but, as our correspondent mentions that it was recalled in all haste from Arghandeh, on the Ghazni road, we may probably conclude that General Baker was obliged to fall back with all speed in order to prevent the Kohistanis, who had repulsed the other brigade, from occupying the high ground between him and the city of Kabul, and so cutting his communications with the rest of the British army. Happily, both brigades rejoined the camp safely, though General Baker's rearguard seems to have been a good deal harassed by the advancing and exultant enemy. It may even be taken for granted that General Baker, if he had really reached Arghandeh, was obliged to make a considerable *détour* to the south in order to rejoin General Roberts, for all the heights to the west of Kabul seem to have been occupied by the enemy on Thursday night and held throughout Friday, General Macpherson making vain attempts to dislodge them with the troops under his command. On Saturday morning General Baker's brigade came into action, and the most formidable of the Afghan positions, on a high hill within two miles of the British cantonments, was successfully stormed. The fighting must have been of an unusually severe character, for the Afghan force, estimated at 20,000 strong, was armed for the most part with Sniders and appears to have been well disciplined, though of course its want of artillery placed it at a great disadvantage. One can form some idea of the devoted gallantry with which the 9th Lancers charged again and again into the enemy, in the hope of saving the guns, on the 11th inst., and of their subsequent good service on Saturday, from the fact that three officers of that splendid regiment were killed and four wounded during the three days' operations. From the British troops of all ranks desperate exertions must have been required to beat back the enemy, for the men seem to have marched and fought almost without a rest for three weary days; and the result has fully justified the glowing eulogy passed upon them by their chief after the occupation of Kabul, that "with "such troops a general could go anywhere and "do anything." But a small army must soon be worn out by such incessant labours; and we look, therefore, with ever increasing anxiety for authentic intelligence that the Government of India has at last realized the necessity of reinforcing General Roberts. The Guides, we are glad to observe, have already marched in from Butkhak, and we trust the rumour, telegraphed to us yesterday, is true, that the advance brigade of the Khyber column is now under orders for Kabul.

It is probable that the whole fighting strength of eastern and northern Afghanistan was gathered together for this effort to drive the English out of the country; and evidence is not wanting of a national organisation against the invaders of a far more serious character than that of which the resistance was broken by General Roberts at Charasiab, on his advance to Kabul. The population of the Afghan capital seem to have been prepared for the advent of their deliverers, and to have shown themselves eager to help them; and, in the far west, Ayub Khan is reported to have moved out of Herat with the intention of attacking General Stewart at Kandahar while General Roberts was fully occupied at Kabul. We hear, again, disquieting rumours as to the conduct of the Khan of Khelat, who has behaved very loyally up to this time, and has been very well rewarded for his good conduct, having received a present of three lakhs of rupees from the Government of India after the conclusion of peace at Gandamak, but who is now said to have suddenly grown fidgetty, if not discontented, and to make demands intended to show that he is powerful enough to be disagreeable if he likes. The announcement that Sir Robert Sandeman has been summoned to Calcutta to confer with the Viceroy on very important business is interpreted as showing that much uneasiness is felt as to the possible conduct of our ally of Baluchistan in any emergency that may arise in Western Afghanistan. Fortunately, this case is at present one for suspicion only, and up to the date of the Khan's recent interview with Sir Richard Temple, certainly no sign was given by the ruler of Khelat of a disposition to break away from the English alliance. Again, as regards Ayub Khan, the Kabuli regiments at Herat have for the time put an end to the projected expedition against Kandahar by prudently determining that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, and that it is a much safer game to plunder and murder their co-religionists at Herat than to run the risk of getting themselves killed in an attempt to exterminate the English Kaffirs at Kandahar. The defeat, too, of the Ghazni and Kohistan contingents before Kabul ensures the safety of the English force there for the rest of the winter, although the enemy still swarm about the neighbouring hills. The great Afghan conspiracy, then, which had been quietly and skilfully organized, has broken down. But that it will be renewed, perhaps under better auspices, is certain, unless our Government has the courage to take the initiative, and to instruct the English generals to act boldly on the aggressive against the enemy not only at Kabul but towards Herat. One thing is very noticeable in Afghan policy, that the inaction of an enemy is the signal for an immediate revival of patriotic enthusiasm. While General Roberts was fighting his way with fierce energy towards Kabul, the Afghans were completely cowed. But, no sooner had he and General Stewart relaxed their exertions, settled down quietly in winter quarters, and put forth plans for the civil government of the country, than preparations were made for the national rising which nearly succeeded last week in undoing all the work of two campaigns. We trust that the lesson will not be lost on our rulers. If anything goes wrong in Afghanistan, not only will unhappy India be condemned to lose the inestimable services of Lord Lytton, but Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry will not dare to meet Parliament in another session; and this consideration alone should nerve our Imperialists to adopt at last the policy of "Thorough" in dealing with the Afghans.

IN any collection that might be formed of sayings which are useful in helping respectable but dull-witted men to evade the painful duty of trying to think for themselves, the grave maxim, "We must not interfere with the "natural course of trade," ought to hold a conspicuous place. The phrase has such an imposing sound that one would suppose it must have been invented by some astute man of business who combined in himself the profound philosophy of an Adam Smith with the practical sagacity of a Rothschild. Yet experience shows that it is found most frequently in the mouths of men who, having been trained to a certain routine, are impatient of any suggestions that may be made for effecting innovations which, though reasonable enough in themselves, threaten to break the smooth tenour of the way of life to which these unconscious but bigoted Conservatives have become accustomed. Thus, when one points out the evil results for India of the present artificial restrictions imposed by several European Governments on the coinage of silver, and recommends that a united effort should be made to restore silver to its proper place as a measure of international value, nothing is more common than to get from commercial men the exasperating reply, "Oh! we must not interfere with "the natural course of trade." It is strange that persons interested in the foreign trade of India fail to see how grievously the fortunes of that trade are injured by regulations which, instead of leaving international commerce to take its "natural course," really handicap and impose the most terrible disabilities upon all silver-consuming countries. We, for our part, should like nothing better than to see the natural course of trade maintained between India and the rest of the world. Even with the burden of the Home Charges to bear, Indian exchange would be kept at a high and tolerably uniform level, if England could be persuaded to abandon her selfish system of monometallism and let silver coins circulate freely throughout her vast Empire. But, by her interference with "the natural course of "trade," England has succeeded in depreciating the rupee and making the foreign trade of this country and the purses of Indian taxpayers the sport of every speculator who chooses to create a "scare" by inventing a report that Germany, Austria, or France, intends to offer a few hundred thousand pounds worth of silver for sale. We had an instance only last week of the consequences of this infatuated admiration for the formula, "We must not interfere with the natural course "of trade." Merchants in India now work with so very narrow a margin of profit that the slightest variation in exchange may mean all the difference to them between a loss and a gain; and last week's business in Bombay was thrown into utter confusion for two days by a groundless rumour that Germany intended to resume her sales of silver. Bimetallism would put an end to such scares for ever; yet mercantile men, who see how Indian commerce suffers from the arbitrary preference of most of the European Governments for an exclusive gold coinage, are afraid to give utterance to their opinions for fear they might be reproached with wishing to disturb "the natural course of trade."

This fetish has also been invoked within the last few days by a contemporary to overawe a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, who, rash innovator that he was, presumed to ask the question if the Government of India knew exactly what it was doing in lending the Presidency Banks five crores of rupees on an average all the year round without taking any interest on this large sum of money. Our correspondent pointed out that the employment by the Presidency Banks of the capital thus lent to them free of interest kept down the value of money in this country and the rate of foreign exchange, and he asked the reasonable question if it was right for the Government to use public money for the purpose of swelling the loss by exchange, and so adding to the financial burdens of Indian taxpayers. A critic who has attempted to answer him seems to be convinced that he has extinguished him completely by repeating the solemn formula, "To take away the Government money from the "Presidency Banks would be an interference "with the natural course of trade." Now, we should like to know what trade it is whose natural course requires the Government of a country to lend traders money for nothing. We were under the impression that in the ordinary course of trade capital, whether public or private, was worth the market rate of interest. Of course, there are a goodly number of persons, besides the shareholders of the Presidency Banks, who would be glad to borrow money from the State without paying any interest on it; and, if this be the natural course of trade, the Government of India might, by pursuing it, win for itself a popularity beyond the dreams of humanitarians. But, unless this principle of general prodigality is to be accepted as part of the financial system of India, we should say that the State is bound by ordinary maxims of trade to give the shareholders of the Presidency Banks nothing for nothing. The Banks would be well paid if they got 1 or 1½ per cent. for taking care of the public money, for the free use of which it seems clear that they should pay a fair rate of interest. It is true that they are obliged always to keep a very large proportion of the State balances in reserve, in the form of cash and bullion; but the fact that they have this money at command enables them to make a more liberal employment of their private deposits, and thus to cheapen money. We do not pretend to affirm that the case made out by our correspondent may not be open to more serious objections than have yet been pointed out; but at least it cannot be answered by platitudes about "the natural course of trade."

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.

We would remind our readers that the concert in aid of the Scottish Orphanage takes place in the Town Hall this evening. The popularity of the Scottish Orphanage would of itself secure a large assembly at any concert given on its behalf. Of all institutions that demand the help of the benevolent in India, none, we think, can at all take rank with orphanages. They are not whimsical hot-house charities, but, unfortunately, grow only too naturally out of the painful conditions and necessities of Indian life. So large a number of friendless orphans have, we understand, been lately admitted into the Scottish Orphanage that the funds have been severely strained. This will, we trust, be to a considerable extent relieved by the efforts of the friends who aid the Orphanage by their kind services this evening. They have presented a wonderful variety and a very choice quality of "morceaux" in their musical "bill of fare." We are glad to learn that the higher priced tickets are disappearing with a most satisfactory rapidity. His Excellency Sir Richard Temple will be present, and will, we are sure, receive a most hearty welcome on his return from the fatigues and dangers incident to his duties in Afghanistan.

THE BRITISH REVERSE NEAR KABUL.

LIST OF OFFICERS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE BRITISH REVERSE AT KABUL.

CONTINUED FIGHTING.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

General Roberts reports continued fighting at Kabul. A success was gained at first, but as the enemy are still coming on in large numbers, he has decided to collect a force within the Sherpur cantonments, giving up the heights above the city, which extend the position too much. He has ordered General Gough up to the front from Gandamak and General Arbuthnot's Brigade from Jallalabad, as he considers that reinforcements necessary to clear the country and enable him to act decisively. Reinforcements are proceeding to replace the troops drawn from the line of communication.

The telegraph line is open and no disturbances are reported along the line of communication, but excitement must be expected to spread. The forces at his disposal are ample.

News through Thull from the camp at the Bagh Zawa defile states that the advanced companies of the right attack under Colonel Gordon gained by 3 p. m. on the 13th the heights within view of the Zawa settlement at the head of the defile. Very strong positions were taken by the right attack with only one casualty, that of a native officer, who was severely wounded. The enemy made some stand at the precipitous heights now held by the advanced piquets of the 85th, but were dislodged by a flank attack on the part of the 28th Punjab Infantry and a front attack of the 85th under an artillery and Martini fire. The enemy's casualties are believed to be twenty killed. The hills were very difficult and the gorge very narrow.

A force was to march on the 14th against the villages in the defile to Zawa itself and to Chandoak on the morning of the 15th.

The Dandas section of the western Zaimushts accepted on the 12th in full the terms offered them.

The losses yesterday at Kabul are stated at 19 killed, including Captain N. J. Spens and Lieut. C. H. Gaisford, of the 72nd Highlanders; and 88 wounded, including Captain D. F. Gordon, of the 92nd; Captain Battye, of the Guides; and Lieut. G. G. A. Egerton, of the 72nd. The force will be employed in completing the defences of Sherpur, and will afterwards move out daily to prevent the enemy surrounding our position.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats steady.

Fair Dholleras	5⅝
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8 3-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78⅛
4½ do. do.	85⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent French Rentes, 1872	115
Bar Silver	52d
Chartered Bank shares	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai	£37

Departures—Malabar and Nelson.

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, Dec. 15, 4-15 P. M.

Manila Mail leaves at noon on Friday the 19th.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-32d.	per rupee
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 15-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8⅝d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2-17½	,,

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has consented to open the Prince's Dock on the 1st of January.

ADMIRAL Gore Jones did not go to Suez on Saturday in the Euryalus, which the *Times of India* oddly calls "Her Majesty's flagship." The Euryalus ceases to be the flagship of the East India Squadron during her absence from Bombay, as the Admiral, who remains here, will hoist his flag on whatever man-of-war happens to be in the harbour.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE returned to Bombay on Sunday night last from his tour of inspection in Afghanistan. The steamer conveying His Excellency from Kurrachee anchored in Bombay harbour at 10 o'clock, and His Excellency landed at the Apollo Bandar about an hour later; and, escorted by a party of his body-guard, drove up to the Secretariat, where he is staying at present. His Excellency was accompanied by Major Rivett-Carnac Military Secretary; Dr. Tenner, Dr. Waters, and Lieut. Radcliffe, aide-de-camp. A salute of seventeen guns was fired at sunrise yesterday.

MR. H. E. JACOMB, Collector of Bombay, put up to sale by public auction at his office yesterday the farm of intoxicating drugs, including ganza, bhang, churus, and majoom, for one year commencing from 1st January, 1880, as defined by section 9 of the Bombay Abkari Act V. of 1878. There was large number of bidders present, and the bidding, which commenced with Rs. 11,000, was not languid. The farm was knocked down to the highest bidders, Runsordass Ramjee and Co., for Rs. 13,600. Last year it was sold by the Commissioner of Customs to the same parties for Rs. 11,000.

HIS HIGHNESS the Sir Desai of Savantvadi, accompanied by Colonel Westropp, Political Agent, left Bombay yesterday morning from the Grant Road station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Baroda, where in a few days he is to be married to Tarrabai, daughter of Her Highness Ranee Jumnabai. A salute of nine guns was fired from the saluting battery on the occasion of His Highness's departure.

WE are requested by Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee, secretaries to the Coorla Mills, to state that one or two inaccuracies occur in the paragraph relating to the tenders for debentures in these mills. We learn, however, that all the four lakhs have been taken up.

ANOTHER large detachment of invalids numbering 210 fighting men, besides camp followers, left Vitakri on the 4th instant for Dera Ghasi Khan and Multan, under command of Major St. John, 30th Madras Native Infantry. Dr. Bennet is in medical charge. The garrison at Vitakri is evidently rapidly growing "beautifully less," under the scorbutic influences to which we have before adverted.

A GENERAL ORDER notifies that the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, with the requisite rules of procedure framed by the Secretary of State, not having been received for circulation in India, the Mutiny Act and Articles of War for 1878 will continue in force until the 1st March, 1880, in accordance with the Mutiny Act (Temporary) Continuance Act, 1879 (42 Vic., Chap. 6); and the Army Discipline and Regulation (Commencement) Act, 1879 (42 and 43 Vic., Chap. 32), or until any earlier date on which it may be practicable to promulgate the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879.

AN extensive robbery has just occurred of an insured parcel, containing Rs. 10,000 worth of gold, whilst in transit between Bombay and Calcutta. We are not in a position to give further details than that Mr. Alpin, the Assistant Compiler of Post Office Accounts, has left Calcutta to make an investigation.

IT is announced that, owing to the death of Mr. James Carlyle, the last surviving partner of the firm of Messrs. Carlyle Brothers and Co., managers of the Ducal line of steamers for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, a general meeting of the shareholders has been held, when Messrs. McDiarmid, Greenshields and Co., the brokers for the line, were appointed managers.

THE writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* says:—Where is Mr. Grant, the Secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals? Peradventure he sleepeth, or would he allow, as I read in your paper is the case, a human being, no matter whether a Japanese or any one else, to drag in a buggy from Dum-Dum to Calcutta at a pace which passed all the other conveyances on the road? This was the first question I asked myself. Then came others about what would people say at Cowes when they heard of such proceedings in the City of Palaces, "have the days of slavery been revived," &c., &c.? But this was before I had seen the Jinrickshs (that is the real Japanese name). It is a most neatly built, light little buggy, with good sized wheels, and over anything like a good road, with one person inside, can be drawn along with the very slightest exertion. They are largely used by Europeans at all the ports in Japan, and are now superseding the old chairs at Hongkong and Shanghai, being found to travel much faster, and to require less men to work them. I should say that they are very well suited for this country, and when we recollect that it is only a few years ago that oxcoes used to have to run by the side of their masters' carriages or buggies, instead of riding as they do now, I do not see why syces should not be employed to pull about Jinrickshas in Calcutta. They certainly are much more elegant looking and convenient than a lumbering palanquin. Besides, is not everything Japanese fashionable at present in Calcutta? I judge that it is, from the crowd of carriages I saw to-day at the Exchange, full of people going to see the handsome collection of Japanese curious and useful articles at present on show there, and which are to be sold on the 17th instant. There are many things to be seen which must make a collector's mouth water.

WITH regard to trade-marks, we see that, under the authority of the Lord Chancellor and the other Commissioners of Patents, it is now ordered that applications for the registration of such cotton trade-marks in classes 23, 24, and 25 as were not in use at the date of the passing of the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, shall be made in the same form as obtains in respect to trade-marks in the other classes of goods. The regulations under which the committee of experts exercise their functions affect only such cotton trade-marks as were "existing" marks at the date of the passing of the Act. But an order of the Court of Chancery must be obtained before registration can be extended to a trade-mark which is identical with any one of those which were scheduled by the committee in the B lists, or open marks, of classes 23, 24, and 25. Within this latter category come the figured designs that are known by the name of *dhuti* borders, and nearly all headings.

AN up-country contemporary, in an account of last week's operations near Kabul, says that the Surkh Kotal, leading to the Chardeh Valley, was captured by General Macpherson early on the 10th inst. He was but just in time to prevent the enemy from Ghazni joining the Kohistani insurgents, as almost immediately on his arrival some six thousand of the latter came up to the Kotal, their advance guard being met at close quarters and driven back on the main position which was assaulted and taken in fine style by H. M.'s 67th, 3rd Sikhs, and 5th Goorkhas. The enemy fled leaving several dead and wounded on the field. On our side Lieutenant-Colonel FitzHugh, two of the 67th, one Goorkha, and four of the 3rd Sikhs slightly wounded.

IT is officially notified that an officer transferred to Assam from Bengal shall be entitled to a reward of Rs. 500 for passing in Urdu as a third cumpulsory language within the prescribed period of one year from the date of his transfer to Assam.

THE King of Burma's Ministers are trying their best to conciliate the Eropean subjects at Mandalay. The other day it was mooted at the Grand Council of the King to dispense with the services of all European *employé*, but some of the Ministers represented how impolitio such a measure would be, as it would be a virtual severance of all ties with European civilization, and would cut off the symphathies of all the Europeans powers at such a period. This counsel, says the *Bangoon Gazette*, prevailed fortunately.

THE *Moulmein Advertiser* states that His Majesty the King of Burma is investing in Rs. 11,200 worth of cheval glasses. What he purposes to do with such a quantity of mirrors is not yet known.

MR. E. J. REED, C.B., M.P., the designer of the Chilian ironclads which captured the Huascar, has received the following letter from His Excellency the Chilian Ambassador to France and England:—"Chilian Legation, Paris, November 17, 1879. Dear Sir,—I am very happy to inform you that His Excellency the President of Chili, in a telegram sent to the Chilian Legation at Buenos Ayres, and conveyed to me by the last mail, speaks in high terms of the excellent qualities shown by the two ironclads, the Almirante Cochrani and the Blanco Encalada in their engagement with the Huascar. The Blanco Encalada sustained no damage at all, and the Almirante Cochrane, that took the principal part in the fight, was but slightly injured, both giving proof of their handiness and strength in a very remarkable way. His Excellency directs me to congratulate you as the designer of these vessels, and I am very happy that, after having followed your professional advice in adopting their type, and after having intrusted to you the superintendence of their building, I am now charged with the very pleasant mission of giving you this testimony of the complete success attained by your professional skill. Believe me to be, with very high consideration, yours faithfully, A. BLEST GANA."

THERE are often disputes as to the honour of inventions. Both England and America claim the invention of the electric telegraph, which is a means of communicating through long distances by means of elongated wire rods. One of the latest forms of communication in India is by the heliograph. This having been claimed as the latest invention, or discovery of English science, the *Mirror* disputes the assertion, and puts in a claim for India. He says that the use of mirrors for signalling has long been known in India, and was used many years ago in the native States to telegraph the price of opium at the periodical sales. We presume that the *Mirror* is an authority on looking-glasses, if not on telegraphy.

WHICH of nature's beautiful products will man imitate next? Ostrich feathers are always limited in supply, and when the leaders of fashion send out their edict that the feathers are to be used for female adornment, dealers in the article are hard put to it supply the demand of even the ultra fashionables. It has heretofore been the custom to work up all the odds and ends of ostrich feathers into plumes, and even to make use of the plumage of other birds, the products of this branch of human ingenuity bringing good round prices. Ostrich farming was attempted on a considerable scale about the Cape of Good Hope, in order to increase the supply of the much-desired plumage, and has met with considerable success. But it was left for Yankee ingenuity to get up an imitation, the component parts of which were silk and rattan or celluloid, which would be accepted unhesitatingly by people of fashion as genuine, and which would almost pass inspection under the eyes of experts. To a New York man belongs whatever of credit is to accrue from this invention, and he finds customers for all the counterfeit feathers he can produce, the goods being bought for English and French as well as American consumption. They can be sold for about one-fourth the price of the genuine, but whether the cheapness holds until the purchaser at retail is reached is doubtful. In the New York factory are employed forty men and twice times as many girls, the "feathers" passing through many skilled hands before being pronounced fit for market. There is first a machine to make the silk, another to make the flue, another to make the quill, and a fourth to combine the flue and the silk. All these machines, except the first, are patented inventions.

THE *Times* furnishes a census, taken last year of the foreign residents in China, together with a summary of the commercial firms. The latter number in all 351 firms, of which no less than 220 are English houses, Germans come next *longo intervallo*, with 49, and Americans with 33, Russians with 17. None of the other nations run into double figures. The total foreign population is 3,814, just half of whom are English. The population of the treaty ports is estimated at five millions.

THE report of the Jeypore School of Art for 1878 gives an interesting account of the working of the institution, which we commend to the notice of all who are concerned in the encouragement and improvement of native industrial art. In this institution, drawing, modelling, and pottery, electroplating, engraving, embroidery, sculpture, filagree work, horology, and turnery are all taught, and the pupils seem to have made satisfactory progress. The number of students at the end of the year was 98, the average attendance being 92 per cent.

AN additional proof of the new vitality infused into that long inert mass, the Chinese Empire, had just been supplied from San Francisco. The "heathen Chinee" have developed within the last quarter of a century an unheard of craving for emigration, having overrun California and Australia and annexed Wapping; they have also shown great aptitude for trade in other countries besides their own; they have likewise given to their diplomacy, which was never very obtuse, a few touches of Western sharpness; they have rehabilitated their army and have created for themselves a navy—in short, have made a fresh start in the race of existence after a sleep of centuries. The latest specimen of their mercantile enterprise is the formation of native steamship companies to carry the flag of the Sun and Moon to climes far beyond the rule of the Vermilion Pencil and unvexed by the rule of pigtails. There is, it seems, an association termed the Chinese Merchants' Steamship Company, the stockholders of which are native mandarins and merchants, which is wealthy, and owns many vessels trading down the coast. It is now about to start a line from China to the Sandwich Isles, to be followed by others from the islands to San Francisco. The manager of this Celestial "P. and O." is one Tong Ken Sing, a native of Singapore, rich, ambitious, capable, shrewd, talking fluent English, and a patriot to boot. Under the enlightened control of this man of his epoch, who is equally at home with tails and taels, the company is sure to succeed. For one thing, according to Chinese journals, it will naturally be preferred by Chinese emigrants, who will expect better treatment than they receive in American vessels, and dead Chinaman returning to lay their dust in ancestral soil would, if they only knew it, also rather use Ken Sing's fleet than any other.

PERSONS about to marry, says the *Daily Telegraph*, may be advised to consider a pretty custom which has latterly obtained in France and other countries whence our inartistic and—in most affairs of taste—uninventive nation has drawn every pleasing and graceful practice of social life. In the multitude of bridesmaids there is more charm than utility. The good old time when the bride was attended by her one friend, who was chosen for use as well as for ornament, has gone by, and the bride is now followed by a bevy of fair damsels who, designedly or not, absorb far more attention than they are called upon to bestow. A word may be said for the new or newly revived fashion of introducing pages on these occasions. Boys are handier than girls for taking charge of a fan, a bouquet, or a refractory bracelet. The bride is as likely to have a younger brother, whom she could usefully employ on the most important occasion of her life, as a younger sister, who might not be half as well up to the work, or at all events might be prevented by nervousness from fulfilling the light but accommodating and valuable services which, if they be not prompt and unembarrassed, are unavailing; and which are the fit and proper office of a "ladye's page." Whether a troupe of bride's-grooms—in the new sense of the term—would be as attractive and popular as a corresponding company of bridesmaids is another question.

To the long list of women who have known how to combine manly courage with the gentleness proper to their sex must now be added the name of Miss Howard, daughter of Captain Howard, of the British brig George Berry. It appears that for some time a portion of the crew of this ship had shown a spirit of sullen discontent, but no mischief was apprehended until, as the vessel was standing in towards the American coast on the night of October 1, two seamen came aft, armed with knives, and made a determined attack upon the master, who was speedily at their mercy. Captain Howard seems to have been completely taken by surprise, the mutineers having time to inflict upon him no fewer than twelve wounds before he found presence of mind enough to call for help. His daughter was sleeping in a deck cabin next his own, and to her he shouted for his revolver. Happily the young lady, who had been already aroused by the commotion, have her father's cry, and, speedily procuring the weapon, rushed out in her night-dress to his assistance. A moment later and one of the would-be murderers found the cold muzzle of the six shooter against his head. But the merciful girl shrank from pulling the trigger, and nearly paid the penalty with her life, the fellow aiming a blow at her which only just missed its deadly purpose. Then the weapon was handed to the wounded captain, and the mutineers, throwing up the game, submitted to be put in irons.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

LORD DERBY.

(*Truth.*)

"WHAT do you think of your father's translation of the 'Iliad?'" asked a lady of the then Lord Stanley. The sire, who was present, interrupted, saying: "He has not read it. He is waiting till I get it retranslated into Blue-book prose for him." The late Earl, on the other hand, was thus estimated by his son: "His judgment on any matter would be excellent, if he were well-informed, but then he never is well-informed." Lord Stanley observed on another occasion of his father: "He knows nothing accurately, except Homer: and even there Gladstone beats him." However, though they understood each other, Rupert and his heir managed to work pretty harmoniously together. Lord Stanley's advance as an eldest son was £12,000 a year, and few men knew it; so that he realised the ideal income sketched by the gentleman in "Coningsby"—ten thousand a year, with the reputation of having only five thousand. Lord Derby himself says that he was richer before he came into the estates than he is now. But that is one of your quiet men's paradoxes—rarely uttered, and then the wildest conceivable. For Lord Derby is enormously rich; one of the very wealthiest subjects in Europe, and his income is steadily increasing. It is calculated that in a few years he will be in receipt of some two-thirds of a million per annum.

There we have the first and safest explanation of Lord Derby's success, or rather of the profound veneration with which the majority of Englishmen regard him. For successful he has scarcely been, but of that presently. The second fact to be taken into account is that this man of £600,000 a year is the head of the Stanleys, a name which has shone again and again with singular brightness in English history, and has been inscribed by immortal writers in the pages of English literature. The earldom of Derby, indeed, is one of the few existing that of Salisbury, dates from 1485, when Henry VII. conferred it on Thomas Lord Stanley as the meed of his treason to Richard III. For even a Stanley may fall short of absolute perfection.

Still, after making all just allowance for the prestige which rank and wealth have conferred on Lord Derby, it would be unfair not to notice some other causes which have tended to put him in the front rank of his contemporaries. He is clever, works hard (or rather did), speaks well, and is the very embodiment of the quiet common-sense which Englishmen apparently rate the most precious endowment of a statesman. Then he was fortunate in his time. At any stirring period of our annals, the war against Napoleon, the first reform Bill period, the Corn Law Agitation, Lord Derby would have been nowhere. He would have been elbowed out of the game by men of more heroic mould or of greater cunning. But his first entry into public life was in 1848, when the British mind was profoundly bored with enthusiastic men, popular causes, &c., and would cynically point to the startling antics being indulged in by the natives of the Continent as a proof of what ill-regulated love of liberty and country might bring men to. So the public approved mightily of this heir to an illustrious title, who bore no ambitious a head on his youthful shoulders, believed in nothing particularly, and could always find you twenty reasons for letting well alone, minding your own business, and meddling in your neighbours' concerns. Had Lord Derby first come forward in 1853-4, when the nation was mad with war-fever and hope of glorious achievements, I doubt whether much would have been heard of him for some years after, and he would have lost the peculiar prestige which attaches to early successes. He would have repelled and even angered by his coldness. As it happened, his reputation was already made by that time; in the second year of the conflict with Russia, Lord Palmerston offered him a seat in the Cabinet which succeeded Lord Aberdeen's. The father was a Tory and the son a Liberal; but Lord Stanley shrewdly perceived that scant renown was to be earned by serving in a half-hearted War Ministry, chiefly anxious to conclude peace. Meanwhile it was sufficient honour to have been offered the seals of Secretary of State at twenty-seven.

In politics, Lord Derby is essentially a Liberal-Conservative, hating what some term the poetry, and some the cant, of either creed. "Sceptical Conservative" would, perhaps, describe him best. How he ever came to be the intimate friend of fiery John Bright is a mystery (possibly because they are both zealous anglers); but more so is his long alliance with Lord Beaconsfield. The Premier was not feigning at all when he publicly expressed the deep pain which the severance of that connection last year had caused himself. Lord Beaconsfield's idea, indeed, had been to reign personally during the continuance of the present Parliament, and then resign the sceptre into Lord Derby's hands. At Cabinet Councils, Lord Derby always sat at the Premier's right hand; and would, it was whispered, tread, friendly-wise, on his chief's toes, when he hinted rather too Semitically or Imperially. He must have been much amused when Disraeli dedicated to him, of all men, a reprint of the "Revolutionary Epic" which made its appearance in 1864.

Lord Derby is without tincture of letters—it could hardly be so with such an educational record as his. After a brief sojourn at Eton, he went to a private tutor's, thence to Rugby; and afterwards to Trinity, Cambridge, where he took a first in classics, and won a declamation prize, not to speak of other prizes. If I remember right, he took mathematical honours also, but was not placed high. The boy and the man have not been quite the same. Lord Derby never quotes Virgil or Horace in his speeches, and he takes the keenest interest in scientific subjects.

He has an excellent memory, and never forgets a face. His manner is intended to be gracious, but is somewhat awkward and constrained—the eye always averted from you. A gentleman in the diplomatic service who called on the Foreign Secretary one day with a bundle of unpleasant truths in his pocket found his Lordship mildly apologetic, and very courteous. "I really know nothing about the case. . . . I am very sorry, I am sure." But after the time-honoured custom of Ministers in all ages, he resolutely declined to go into the facts. "I cannot alter my decision," said he, which was rather curious after the statement that he knew nothing about the case. He added, with delightful candour: "You see, I cannot stultify myself." What amused the gentleman most was to see that Lord Derby had skilfully ensconced himself behind several enormous piles of Blue-books, from which stronghold he occasionally peered cautiously out of the corners of his eyes at his visitor. "He seemed," observed the diplomatist, "to be afraid that I shouldget up and shake him."

When Lord Derby was at the head of the Foreign Office, he left all appointments in the diplomatic service to the permanent officials, and owing to this *fero curantium*, he did a act of justice to one of the most brilliant *litterateurs* of the day. The gentleman in question had a consulship in the East. An able and brilliant man, he was naturally a *persona ingrata* to the high priests of red tape, and between them and him there was perpetual war, which at length culminated in a determination to remove him *per fas et per nefas* from the service. Certain charges were accordingly brought against this gentleman, who was put on his defence. The accused, who was then in London, applied for copies of certain papers from the archives of the Foreign Office which he considered essential to his complete exculpation. The officials at first declined to grant them, but after a long correspondence admitted the justice of the claim. The papers were sent accordingly, together with a very courteous letter, stating that Lord Derby had announced that the documents had been forwarded; the other that Lord Derby had made up his mind on the whole case, and his decision was in these words:—"I have accordingly advised the Queen to cancel your commission as ——, and it is hereby cancelled accordingly." The recipient of this interesting epistle was inclined at first to treat it as a bad joke, but soon found it was an authentic fact, from which, moreover, lay no appeal. In all this, however, Lord Derby was but the instrument of a system, which crushes out all individuality, brilliancy, and talent in subordinates.

Lord Derby, till his marriage, was the very reverse of your quiet, domestic man, who is typically supposed to shine in the parlour, and rarely under the blue vaulted roof, that when he turned up one day at 'Knowsley: "Hullo, Edward!" exclaimed his father, "is Dizzy dead? Or are you going to be married? Or what is it?" His sire very often urged him to get married, and he has often refused, preferring a roving life. He has been twice in India, and, curiously enough, was first returned to Parliament during his first stay in that country, and first appointed to office during his second. The electors of King's Lynn recalled him on the one occasion (he was then twenty-two), his father on the other, having named him Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. This was in 1852, or four years later. His maiden speech, by the way, was on sugar. It was not delivered till some fifteen months after he had become a member of the House, and was a moderate success.

He has laboured, with but faint success, to oppose the vain custom of wearing dress clothes at bachelors' dinner-parties. It may well be imagined that such a man would not generally care to bedizen himself with stars and ribands. When the Garter was offered him, on his retirement from office, he unhesitatingly refused it, quoting, with approval, the anecdote of the late Lord Fitzwilliam, to whom the same honour was tendered. "How much will it cost me?" he asked. "About £1,000," was the answer. "I think I can find a better use for the money," replied Lord Fitzwilliam, calmly.

"He has all the minor vices," which must be a merit in the eyes of Lord Beaconsfield; smokes, and although not quite up to the Bismarckian level of strength in quaffing tumblers of champagne and porter mixed, yet he does not lag much below it; for he can take champagne, and porter immediately afterwards on the top of it. He has never been a sportsman, and can scarcely ride.

As to beliefs, they are delicate subjects to touch upon. But I hope the square-toed will not be scandalised by the following confession of faith on the Episcopacy. A serious person asked him: "Do you not think, my Lord, that Liverpool requires a Bishop?" "Quite as much as London," replied Lord Derby, but in a tone that left grave doubts as to whether the speaker was sufficiently alive to the utility of Bishops in general.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

WE have received from our correspondent on the Russo-Persian frontier the following communication, dated Oct. 27:—

"When I last wrote to you I stated that the prosecution or abandonment of the Merv expedition would depend on the opinion which might be formed by General Gourkin, Chief of the Staff to the Army of the Caucasus, when he arrived at the scene of operations; on the news which might be received from Afghanistan; and on the disposition which might be shown by the Persian Government. Since that date the news from India has told of the rapid success of the British arms; and this circumstance, coupled with an appreciation of the severe nature of the disaster received by the Russians at Geok Tépe, and the increased activity of English diplomacy at Teheran, has encouraged the Persian Government to show latterly a more independent spirit in its dealings with Russia. Even, however, without these causes, it is probable that the distressed condition in which General Gourkin found the remains of the once famous Merv expedition would have sufficed to enforce the abandonment of active operations until the next season. The original official reports stated that the number of killed and wounded at Geok Tepe was 480, but it is now certain that at least 800 men were put *hors de combat* in that affair, whilst the ravages of sickness have continued unabated; and thus General Tergukassoff, when he joined his troops, found himself in command not of an army, but of the wreck of what had once been one. Under these circumstances, the withdrawal of the main body to Tchikishlar, where there are, at all events, provisions, hospital accommodation, and the means of rapidly disposing of invalids by shipment across the Caspian, became imperative. This retrograde movement has now been carried out, a strong garrison being, however, left at Tchat, which has been fortified, and other smaller posts being established and held on the north-eastern road. The results of the campaign may be summed up in the establishment of these posts, and in the accurate topographical knowledge which the Russians have obtained of the whole country lying in the triangle between Tchikishlar, Kizil Arvat, and Achal Tekke. To these may perhaps be added the closer relations which have been formed with some of the Turcoman tribes and leaders, and the possibility of the Russians being able to turn these relations to good account in a future campaign. On the other hand, the success of the Tekkes in the engagement of Geok Tepe, and the consequent loss of prestige to the Muscovites, will encourage the hardy Turcoman warriors to an equally determined resistance on a future occasion, and will also do much to secure the co-operation of the various tribes against their mutual enemy. Effects of this nature have been already visible in the bold manner in which the retreat of the Russians was followed by the Tekke horsemen, who are now continuing their raids to the very shores of the Caspian, and constantly cutting the land communications between Tchikishlar and Krasnovodsk. Their boldness has fully demonstrated the precedence of General Lazareff's determination to have the telegraph cable from Baku laid the whole way to Tchikishlar, instead of, as was originally intended, only over the shorter distance to Krasnovodsk.

"The death of General Lazareff was a very great loss to the expedition, as with the exception of General Lomakine there was no other officer of real experience and steadiness with the force. Besides his great personal bravery and energy, Lazareff had in abundance all the higher qualities of a commander and organiser. His death occurred at the critical moment when all his preparations at his base were completed; when the strong reconnaissances of his advanced column had been pushed to the utmost limits which were possible without a decided advance of the main body in support; and when he was about to lead in person that final advance for which the moment had at length arrived, and for which he had been so long preparing. Various accounts have, I believe, been given in Europe of the cause of his death. It really resulted from a kind of blind boil, such as is known in India as the Delhi boil, and maladies of this nature were very prevalent at Tchikishlar, and had already made many victims among the troops. The corpulence of the General rendered any such disease particularly dangerous to him, and the ignorance of the medical staff no doubt assisted in producing the fatal termination. Wittgenstein, Dolgorouky, and Borch are all brave, dashing leaders; but they are none of them of that cool and calculating temperament required for the conduct of operations where success depends on the careful organisation of transport, and keen attention to sanitary and other details. Wittgenstein is famous in the Caucasus for having on one occasion, when commanding on the Persian frontier, suddenly invaded the Shah's territory, and on his own responsibility exacting substantial satisfaction for insults which were stated to have been offered by Persian local officials to some of his officers. The rash impetuosity of Wittgenstein is shared by his colleagues above-named, and justifies the significant remark made to me by a Russian officer that they were men who could be relied on to *disobey* orders. No instructions from headquarters would restrain such men from pursuing a routed foe to Merv, Herat, or any other refuge which it might be seeking, and under the particular circumstances a character for such indiscretions was probably considered a good recommendation by the superior authorities who nominated them to their commands. In some quarters surprise was expressed that General Lomakine was not appointed successor to Lazareff, but the fact is that the position of the former officer has been for some months most anomalous. His abilities and intimate knowledge of the country rendered him, at the outset, a most valuable assistant to the commander-in-chief, and at an early period he went to the front, and was entrusted with the negotiations with the friendly tribes and other important and delicate affairs.

"Among other matters the Turcomans on the lower Attrek, in anticipation of the operations of the Russians, and for the purpose of retarding their advance, had constructed a dam at Bent, about thirty miles from the mouth of the river, and had so diverted its course that from a point to the west of it it now flows in a south-easterly direction, and finds an outlet to the sea near the south-ern extremity of the large lagoon-like bay of Hassan Kuli, instead of, as formerly, the north of that inlet, and nearly opposite the "aoul" of Hassan Kuli itself. The result of this operation of the Turcomans was to form a most unhealthy and impassable swamp in the locality through which the Attrek formerly flowed, and thus to force the Russians in their eastern advance from Tchikishlar to cross the arid desert in a direct line through Boyun Bash to a point on the river above the dam at Bent. The route which the invaders were thus obliged to take was most disadvantageous, owing to the total absence of water; but General Lazareff hoped that by establishing friendly relations with the Ak Ata Bey Turcomans, they might be induced to restore the Attrek to its original course, and also to undertake the transport of provisions which, through their assistance, could be abundantly procured all along this part of the Persian border. Negotiations were successfully opened, and the Ak Ata Bey tribe contracted to supply provisions, and also agreed to provide hands at a fixed rate of wages to carry out the diversion of the river to its former bed. General Lomakine was charged with the final conclusion of the affair, and large sums of money were forwarded to him at Tchat for the payment of the labourers and other purposes. The work did not, however, proceed as was expected, and Lazareff accidentally discovered that the labourers at Bent were receiving many blows but no roubles, with the natural result that they deserted as fast as they arrived. At last their kindred suddenly repudiated their contract, and have since persistently refused any assistance to the Russians, either in the supply of provisions or otherwise. On account of this affair a near relative of Lomakine's, who had special charge of the work at Bent, was immediately sent to Europe under arrest, and Lomakine himself arrived at Tchat to assume all command. He has since remained attached to the staff of the expedition, where his local knowledge and relations with Turcoman chiefs render his services in dispensable; but though his name is frequently and necessarily mentioned, it is certain that he has no present chance of regaining a position of authority.

"The troops on the Caspian are likely soon to suffer as much from cold as they have already done from heat, as the severities of winter are keenly felt on the exposed steppes east of that sea. The provision of fuel for cooking has throughout been one of the difficulties of the expedition, and now, when large quantities will also be required for purposes of heating this trouble will be increased. Under the lower slopes of the Akkal Tepe mountains are reached the whole country eastward from the Caspian is utterly destitute of timber. All the Russian supplies of firewood have hitherto been brought by sea from Lenkoran. In that district there are magnificent forests, but the Russian transports find their accommodation sufficiently occupied by the numerous general stores required for the army, without the addition of such a bulky article as firewood, and it is probable, therefore, that the soldiers will suffer much from a scanty allowance of this necessary. It has been said that winter quarters are to be established at Michailovsk and that log-huts would there be built for the accommodation of the troops; but I can learn of no good reason for the selection of this station, and I am inclined to think that this is merely one of the numerous rumours which are bred by the idleness of camp life. As to the construction of log-huts this appears to me a most visionary idea, on account of the immense practical difficulties which, as I have shown, would be felt in procuring the material. It is more likely that the troops will pass the winter in 'kibitkas,' made after the Turcoman fashion with rods and felt, and resembling a large deep umbrella with a hole in the top for ventilation, or to allow of the escape of smoke when the poor soldiers are lucky enough to have any fire."

"IMPERIUM ET LIBERTAS."

(*Spectator.*)

IF Christianity were without meaning, and history without lessons, and economic science without laws, there might be a certain attraction in the advice which Lord Beaconsfield has given to the people; but even then they would, if wise, hardly accept it from his mouth. He has a genius of a sort, but it is not a genius which enables him to open the path either to liberty at home, or to domination abroad. For liberty to prevail at home, the Crown must be weak, and the nation strong; no single class must be dominant, and the Representatives of the nation at large must be informed, respected, and invested with all ultimate authority. Lord Beaconsfield, throughout his term of power, has crouched in slavish adulation before the Crown, has flattered the Queen with a vision of loftier titles and more ample prerogatives, and has set first among those the Sovereigns of the world; while he has treated the Representatives of the people with studied neglect, has transferred all substantial power from them to the politicians, has denied them all information, and has led them, ignorant and helpless, into positions in which they were powerless to do ought but register accomplished facts. He has never trusted them even so far as to confide to them his policy; has whenever possible, evaded asking their consent to any design; and has deprecated, so far as he dared, even the exercise of their right of deliberation. His notion of liberty has been to plan, and keep his plans from all popular cognisance; to act, and let the people reverse his action if they could; to decide, and call upon them in the name of patriotism not to criticise his decision. That is the liberty an English-men understand it, for with them liberty implies self-government; nor will they learn from Lord Beaconsfield the way to domination. Let us for one moment put aside all prejudices in favour of the freedom of the nations and the equality of the civilised, all puerile ideas of moral equity, and all that Christianity believes of right or wrong, and we politicians enfranchised from any law save our own wills, endeavour clearly to understand the solid meaning of the teaching implied in the advice that we should seek "imperium." It means that to Englishmen in future the pursuit of a supreme position among the nations, the unchecked control of all subject-populations, and the extension of the Empire should be the first and the supreme object. It means that content at home and the pursuit of culture, and the accumulation of wealth should be subordinated to the concentration of physical force, always prepared, always at hand, always sufficient in amount. It means that the youth of the country should all be trained to arms, that an army equal to the protection of all our possessions, and sufficient for any first-class Power upon the Continent, should be constantly kept under drill, supplied with adequate materiel, and be held ready at any moment to put down resistance, or meet defiance, or anticipate attack. That is, as the world now stands, it means that England should maintain under arms a military force of 300,000 men, with a Navy sufficient to make their movements free, should spend on armaments at least twice her present outlays, and should regard the supply of a constant succession of trained Generals as the first of her necessities. It means that she should hold down her subject populations with a yoke like that of the Romans, who tolerated all but insurrection, but met that with destruction, as in the cases of Carthage and Judea; and that therefore foreign affairs should be the sole English subject of thought, victory the Englishman's grand ambition, arms his most magnificent career. It means that the soldier should be far higher than the statesman, the diplomatist far greater than the orator, the man who can organise, far more respected than the man who can invent. At the Roman price, the Englishman can have the Roman reward. By the sacrifice of life to State duty, the surrender of time to military service, the subordination of every power, to success on the field of battle, by the suppression of pity and the exaltation of pride, he can gain such a position that his will shall be dominant within his world, that his allies shall be his slaves, that his subjects shall despair of insurrection, that his rivals shall feel safety only in self-effacement, that he shall know in the world neither equal worthy enemy, nor co-ordinate power. In Asia, England is to be dominant and lonely; in Europe, possessed of the sole initiative of war or peace; on the seas of the world, supreme—that is the picture which, by a word, the English Premier strives to summon up, to raise the hearts of a desponding following. Well, let us be Romans for the hour; let us admit that our first object is *imperium*, and our necessity, loneliness; let us take for our motto, "Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos,"—and what has our Clodius-Sylla, our demagogue Dictator, done to realise it all? Has he spread the idea of military duty among the people? Has he reorganised the Army, till it is fit to defy Europe or conquer Asia? Has he strengthened the Fleet, till over earth no vessel can bear cannon without his permission? Has he filled the Treasury, till even war cannot appreciably deplete it? Has he beaten down any first-class enemy in battle? Has he imposed a tribute on any State? Has he made his State so great that rivals shrink from opposition, and enemies retreat from contest, and unwilling subjects despair of resistance? Has he even made of sacrifice for the State an honour and a religion? He has never added a squadron to the Fleet, or a regiment to the Army, or a donar to the Treasury, has never defied an equal foe, or defeated an army for which the Romans would have given him a triumph. At infinite cost of pains and treasure, he has broken the jav-lin of a Numidian tribe, has crossed in safety the hills of an Asiatic mountain clan, and has, with foreign help and adroit intrigue, altered for the worse the terms of a treaty which the

NOTICES.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway and road, and to all travellers in India. The railway and road map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit upon the editor, and the address duty of collecting such

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